

Strategies^{for} High Performance Renovation^{on a} Budget

Affordable Energy-Efficiency in an Existing Facility

Presented by:

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Introductions



What is high performance and what is the typical cost?



Baseline Energy Usage

**Buildings Energy Data Book – U.S.
Department of Energy**

68 kBtu/sf yr (Elementary School)

**ENERGY STAR Target Finder
Score 50**

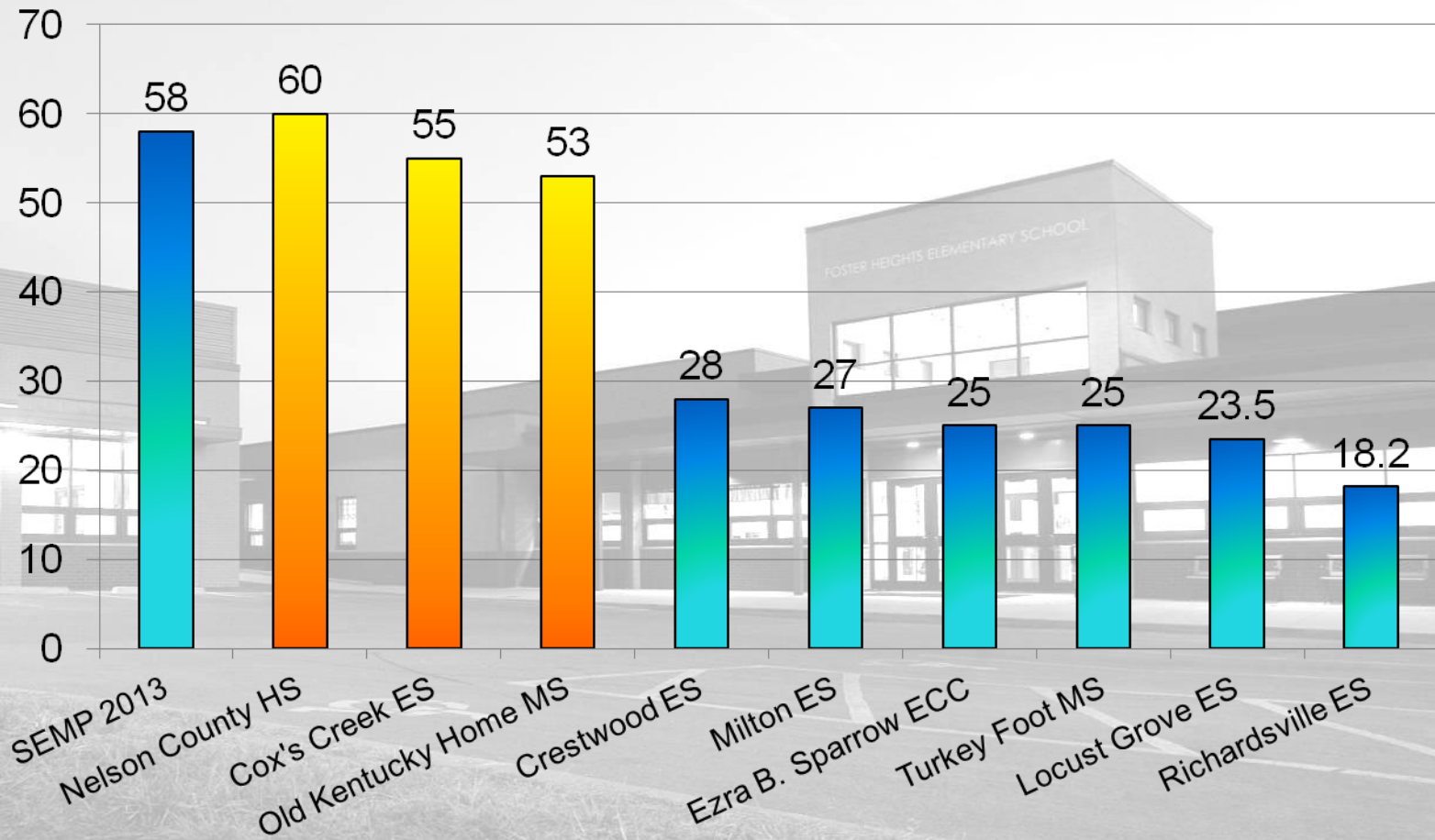
47 kBtu/sf yr (Elementary/Middle)

School Energy Management Project
– 2011 (FH achieved Energy Star)
– 2013 (Current)

**63 kBtu/sf yr (Kentucky Schools)
58.3 kBtu/sf yr**



How much energy does a high performance school use?



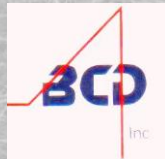
Cost

According to the “2013 Annual School Construction Report” published by *School Planning and Management*:

- Median regional (KY, NC, SC, TN) construction cost
 - Elementary School - \$200.00/sf new; \$55.00/sf reno
- National median construction cost
 - Elementary School - \$204.00/sf new; \$60.00/sf reno



Case Study 1:



Case Study 1: Foster Heights Elementary

- Existing school built in multiple sections: 1958, 1970, 1978 and 1992.
- Adjacent former high school was used as an intermediate school (grades 4-5) due to overcrowding at Foster Heights.
- The district had to decide whether to:
 - Renovate both facilities
 - Renovate one and retire the other, or
 - Tear down and replace the elementary school with a new building



BEFORE: 2 INEFFICIENT FACILITIES

ELEMENTARY P-3
INEFFICIENT MECHANICAL SYSTEM
AD HOC EXPANSION OVER TIME
UNDERSIZED SHARED FACILITIES
(CAFETERIA, GYM, MEDIA)
NO VISIBLE ENTRY AT STREET
NO IDENTITY TO COMMUNITY

INTERMEDIATE (4-5)
BUILT AS HIGH SCHOOL
DATED BUILDING SYSTEMS
STRUCTURE DIFFICULT TO
MODIFY/ADAPT
AT LESS THAN 50% CAPACITY



Before – no entry at street side



Before – inefficient adjacent facility
ad hoc site use

Team History

- BCD and Nelson County Schools had been partners in a variety of construction projects over 15 years.
- Studio Kremer had begun working with Nelson County Schools and BCD in 2004 and had completed several successful projects.
- Studio Kremer and CMTA had worked on several successful projects before, but this was the first project for CMTA in Nelson County.

Boston School



NCHS Multi-Purpose



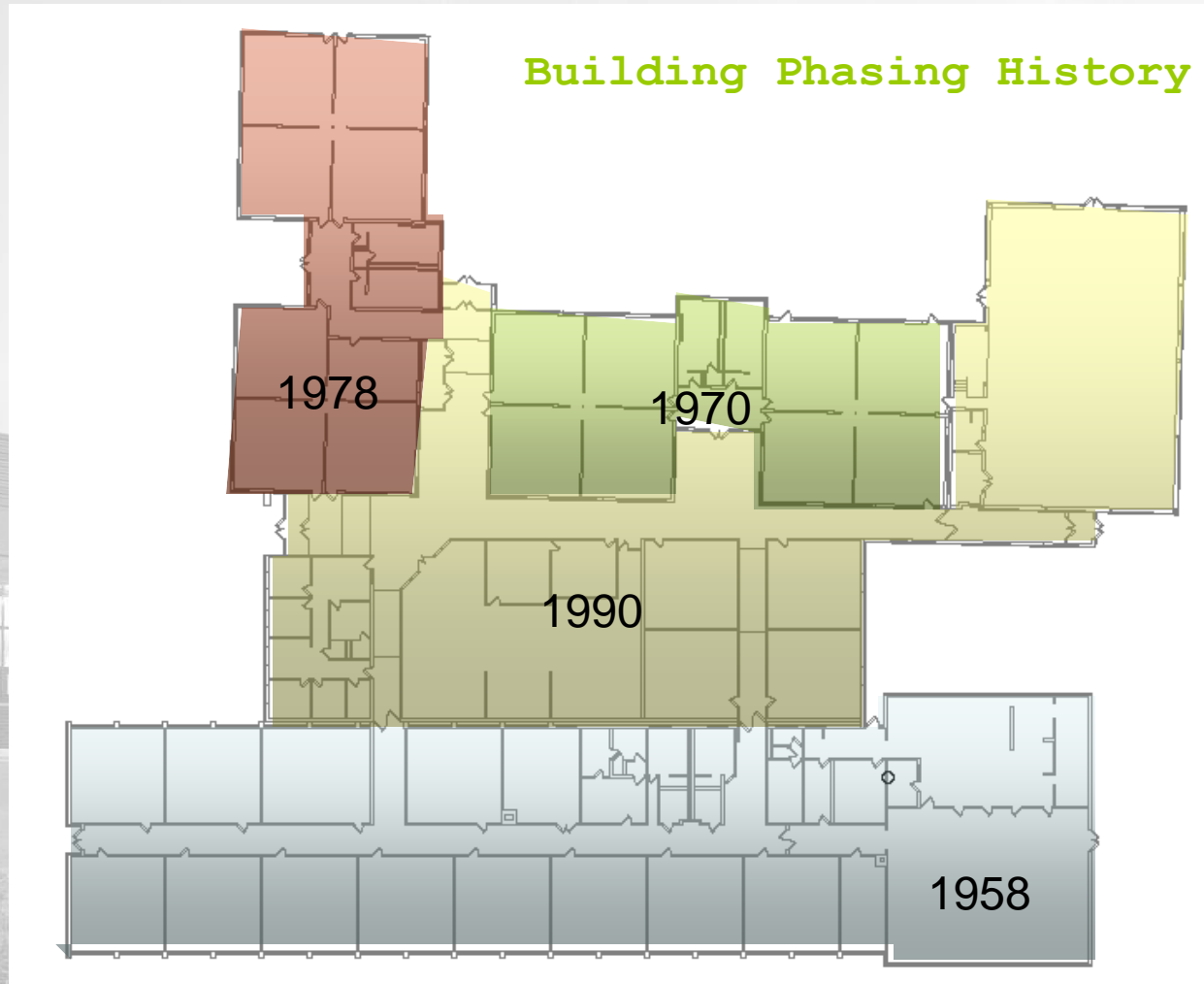
Area Technology Center



Central Office & Alternative School



Existing Building Condition



Existing Building Condition



View at 2nd Street: portable, service drive



Muir Ave wing: single glazed alum wdws



View at 2nd Street: service access



Muir Ave wing: no front door



West side: paved yard

Existing Building Condition



View at 2nd Street: portable, service drive



Muir Ave wing: single glazed alum wdws



View at back: must cross drive to playgrounds

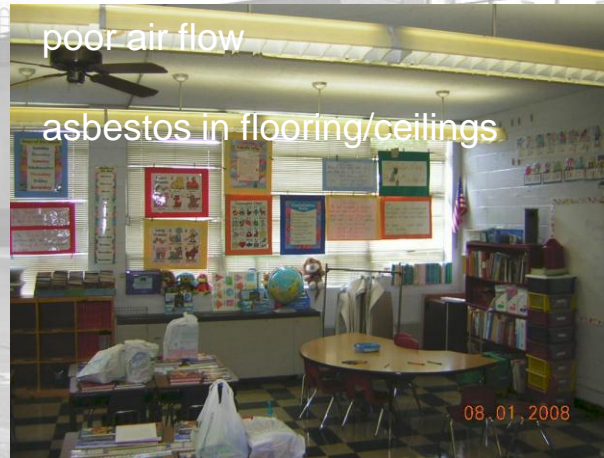


Muir Ave wing



East side driveway: main entry

Existing Building Condition



Existing Building Condition



Restroom access



Undersized Gym



ACM



Restroom access



Insufficient Administrative space

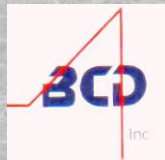
Teamwork

- All parties involved from the outset: Facilities Director; Maintenance Director; Architects; Structural Engineer; Civil Engineer; MEP Engineers; Construction Manager
- Established bi-weekly meeting (minimum) at beginning of design with benchmarks established for each meeting.
- Construction Manager coordination with design team: constructability issues addressed in the design phase; design proposals tracked with budget; potential efficiencies in schedule, detailing, or construction methods considered.
- With everyone involved from the outset, everyone knows project goals and how the design has evolved to address those goals. When questions arise during construction, parties already understand ways to answer these questions that will be consistent with the project goals.



Case Study 1: Foster Heights Elementary

- Existing school built in multiple sections: 1958, 1970, 1978 and 1992.
- Adjacent former high school was used as an intermediate school (grades 4-5) due to overcrowding at Foster Heights.
- The district had to decide whether to:
 - Renovate both facilities
 - Renovate one and retire the other, or
 - Tear down and replace the elementary school with a new building
- The design team prepared a master plan recommending two phases of renovation of the elementary school and retirement of the intermediate school facility.



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DRAWING NORTH

NOW: 1 CONSOLIDATED FACILITY



ELEMENTARY 1-5
SINGLE FACILITY ACCOMODATES
1 THROUGH 5
ELIMINATES SECOND SCHOOL BLDG
& REDUNDANT ADMINISTRATION
FULLY RENOVATED + EXPANDED
FACILITIES
DEDICATED BUS TRAFFIC, PARKING
& DROPOFF FOR SAFETY



NEW ENTRY ALIGNED
WITH CITY STREET

INTERMEDIATE (CLOSED)



DRAWING NORTH



Summary bullet points

- Phase 1: 75,575 sf
 - Energy Use Index 29 (2010)
 - Annual energy cost: \$61,480 or \$0.81/sf
- with Phase 2: 88,308 sf
 - Energy Use Index 26 (2013)
 - Annual energy cost: \$66,000 or \$0.75/sf
 - \$9,167,000 / \$104/sf



Challenges

- Necessity for Phasing
- Construction coordinated with operation of school
- Site availability
- Mechanical space



Strategies for Energy Savings

- Use of Geothermal HVAC
- Dedicated Outdoor Air Systems (DOAS)
- Packaged DX w/ Energy Recovery
- High Performance Fluorescent Lighting
- Simplified Kitchen Equipment
- Two-stage High Efficiency Heat Pumps w/ non-centralized pumping



Strategies for Cost Savings



- Utilizing one heat pump to serve two classrooms
- No anti-freeze/glycol in geothermal loop
- Geothermal well insulation
- Optimize wellfield design
- Minimize kitchen equipment cost
- Better windows = fewer geothermal wells
- Maximum reuse of existing spaces and materials



Lessons Learned

- Be attentive to eave construction > humidity issues
- Be realistic about future phasing / addition plans
- This project's successes opened the door to deeper discussions of energy savings with the district



Savings

- After one year in use Phase 1 showed performance results that met the ENERGY STAR requirements with a score of 99 out of 100.
- After Phase 1 completion, the EUI was 29, less than half that of a typical new school.
- After Phase 2 completion, the current EUI is now 26. Improvements can be attributed to the nature of the spaces added and to school/district operation.



Savings

Annual Energy Costs

Foster Heights Elementary School (26 kBtu/sf yr)	\$66,000	
Regional Median Elementary School (68 kBtu/sf yr)	\$158,700	(\$92,700)
Average Kentucky School, 2011 (63 kBtu/sf yr)	\$147,000	(\$81,000)
Average Kentucky School, 2013 (58 kBtu/sf yr)	\$135,333	(\$69,333)

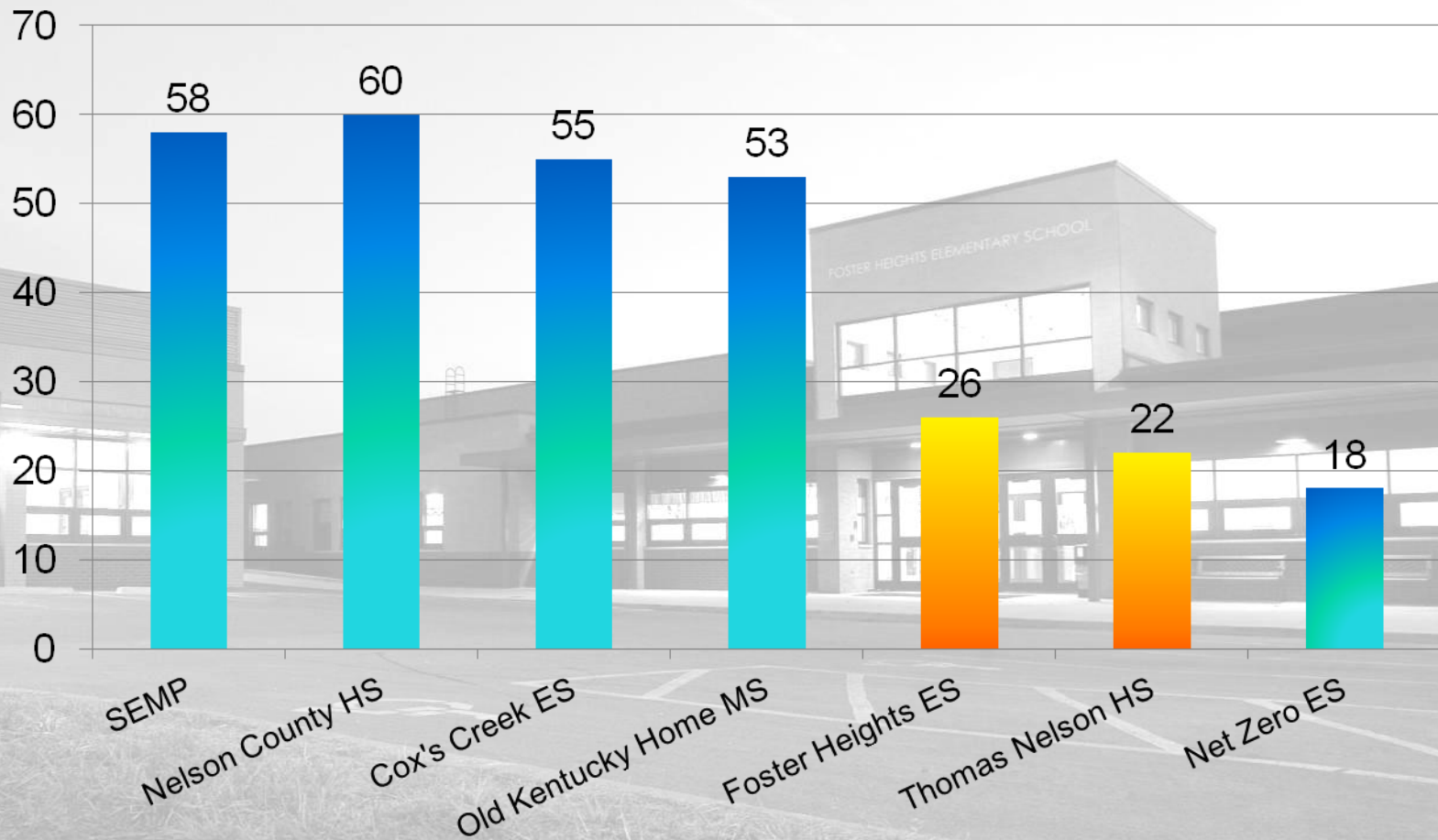
Average Teacher's Salary in Kentucky

\$50,000

**Energy savings
> 1 teacher's salary
(annually)**



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